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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1875. NO. 113.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers Discontinued.—1. Any subscriber wishing to have his name or another's removed from our list must give notice of such intention to the publishers before the paper is ordered or not—to remove the name on the list.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Democrats Object to Washington's Farewell Address.

Aid to the Texas Pacific Railroads Indorsed.

New Pipe Bill Introduced in the House

Progress of Legislative Business.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 22, 1875.

Mr. Anderson, of Crawford offered resolutions instructing the Congressmen from this State to vote for the aid of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Passed—26 to 6.

FIRST READING.

The following bills were read the first time:

An act authorizing certain cities in this Commonwealth to regulate sewer charges by ordinance of Council.

An act to create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health and to prevent the spread of diseases in this Commonwealth.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of this Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation," approved May 15, A. D. 1874.

An act to extend the punishment of persons writing threatening letters.

An act relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors, deputy mayors, aldermen and justices of the peace, requiring them to record in the information the residence of the person or persons taken as bail, and the location and extent of their property.

An act to exempt planos leased or hired from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent.

An act authorizing president judges to appoint a reporter and fixing his compensation.

An act to protect the children of this Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful trades.

An act relative to the pavement of streets in cities, and providing the manner of payment therefor.

Joint resolution to provide for the payment of B. F. Burroughs, engineer, and Daniel Best, fireman, for services rendered from October first to December first, A. D. 1874, under the direction of the Chief Clerk.

An act in relation to the settlement of the claims of the State for unpaid purchase money in certain lands in the county of Union.

An act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortgages.

An act to set apart in the city of Philadelphia a majority of the sum received for tavern licenses to aid in the support of the House of Correction.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, applying the benefits of said act to improvement companies and regulating the same.

An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary,' approved May 11, A. D. 1874."

An act authorizing the cities of this Commonwealth to levy and collect a tax not exceeding one per cent. upon premiums received by fire insurance companies incorporated by the Commonwealth and doing business in said cities for the support of the paid fire department of said city.

An act in relation to taxes on trades, professions and occupations substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

An act to repeal an act approved April 13, A. D. 1869, entitled "An act to repeal an act approved April 12, A. D. 1865, entitled 'An act relative to the publication of legal advertising in the county of Bedford,'"

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act authorizing the citizens of Charlestown township, Chester county, to change the method of mending and improving the roads and building bridges in said township," approved February 10, A. D. 1835.

An act to provide for the removal of county seats, sale of the old county buildings and the erection of new ones.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relating to payment of costs in cases of felony," approved May 11, A. D. 1841, providing for the payment of costs by the county in certain cases and authorizing said county to collect the same from the party convicted.

An act amending the third section of an act defining what shall constitute legal holidays, approved April 15, 1870.

An act providing for the improvement and protection of the rafting channel and fishway of the river Delaware, making an appropriation of five hundred dollars therefore and declaring the conditions on which the same or parts thereof shall take effect.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The certificates of election of John Birch, of Washington, Jos. B. Conrad, of Berks, Andrew W. Bell, of Armstrong, and A. K. Alexander, of Centre, were read.

On motion of Mr. Christy, the rules were suspended and Washington's farewell address was read. Mr. Fincher and Robert Demorest opposed the motion.

After the presentation of petitions, the order of business was transposed to permit the reports of committees and the reading of bills in place first.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Morgan, of Luzerne, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported with a negative recommendation, the bill to require unexpended treasury balances to be applied to the monthly payment of the State debt.

The resolution relative to the unconstitutional conduct of the Reading Railroad Company was reported favorably.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the bill authorizing the courts to appoint inspectors of crude and refined petroleum.

The Senate bill prohibiting the sale of liquors at soldiers' encampments, was reported as committed. Also, the bill relative to the erection on water troughs on public highways. Also, the bill relating to the purchase of Purdon's Digest.

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were presented in place:

By Mr. Christy—Three bills making appropriations for the Western Penitentiary, the Allegheny county Prison Association and the Western Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Mr. Hay—Authorizing appeals in cases of summary conviction.

Mr. S. P. Large—Repealing the Elizabeth township road law.

Mr. Long—A supplement to the act of last year dividing cities into three classes. The bill divides cities into five classes, as follows: Exceeding 300,000 for the first class; less than 300,000 and exceeding 100,000 for the second class; less than 100,000 and exceeding 50,000 for the third class; less than 50,000 and exceeding 25,000 for the fourth class; less than 25,000 for the fifth class.

Mr. Allen, of Warren—A new pipe bill establishing maximum rates of toll, and prohibiting combinations, rebates and drawbacks. The first section declares all pipe lines for the transportation of oil in the State common carriers. The second section establishes rates of toll for transportation of oil. The third section prohibits discrimination in charges, rates or facilities. The fourth section prohibits pipe lines engaging in the business of producing, refining, buying, selling or dealing in oil. The fifth section prohibits any combination of capital, stock or controlling parallel or competing line. The sixth section imposes penalties for the violation of the law.

THE RESOLUTION FOR THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

A resolution providing for additional sessions was decided, after debate, out of order. Motions to adjourn, and calls for the yeas and nays occupied the time until after ten o'clock, when Mr. Smith's resolution instructing the Speaker to appoint a committee of seven to investigate the Republican State Treasurer's accounts, amended so as to include Mr. McGrath, Democrat, as one of the committee, was decided passed amid confusion.

Mr. Faunce then offered a concurrent resolution providing for the same investigation, but before its consideration was concluded, the Speaker declared that the hour for resolutions had expired and the resolution went over.

The Speaker appointed as the committee, under Mr. Smith's resolution, Messrs. Reighard, Gunster, Smith, Wise, Embick, Chrisman and Bailey.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on Elections to investigate the case of Ringgold, of Philadelphia, was called up. The yeas and nays were called, and less than a quorum voting, at eleven o'clock a call of the House was ordered, and the doors were shut. One hundred and one members answered, when the resolution was adopted—yeas 76, nays 25.

The House adjourned at half past eleven.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented by Mr. MORTON from the colored people of Georgia, and of Frankfort, Kentucky, asking for the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Laid on the table, the bill having been reported to the Senate.

The bill reported by the Committee on Printing, to provide for the distribution of the regular official editions of certain public documents, and the *Congressional Record*, was passed. At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. LEWIS asked to submit a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Senate, to-day being a legal holiday.

Mr. WINDOM, who had the floor for the Indian Appropriation bill, refused to yield to have the resolution considered.

Mr. BOGY moved to amend so as to strike out the clause appropriating five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of Indian delegations who may visit Washington on business connected with their respective tribes. He said that the Indians had no business here, and Congress should not encourage them to visit the city of Washington. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 25.

Mr. BOGY moved to strike out the appropriations for incidental expenses.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay that amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 29.

After some minor amendments the bill was passed.

Mr. DAVIS submitted a statement showing the amounts appropriated each year, from 1866 to 1874, inclusive, for river and harbor improvements in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Ordered printed.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial of the citizens of Medora, Indiana, in favor of improving the Ohio river, according to the plans submitted by the engineer corps to the Secretary of War. Referred.

Messrs. SCHURZ and BOGY presented the resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in favor of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, according to the plans of Capt. J. B. Eads. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Mr. THURMAN moved to add a section providing that hereafter, until otherwise provided by law, the number of cadets appointed each year shall be one-half the number authorized to be appointed by the new existing law and no more. He said he felt a personal interest in the Academy, and believed in its usefulness, but it was well known that the number of officers was now in too great proportion to the general strength of the army.

Mr. HAMLIN argued with the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) and said the officers were being educated faster than the needs of the service. He suggested an amendment providing for the appointment of cadets alternately from each Congressional district.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Thurman.

Mr. LOGAN agreed with the other Senators that there was an excess of officers, but he would not support the amendment, as it might delay the progress of the appropriation bills. He favored a separate law on that subject.

Mr. MORRILL expressed the opinion that this branch of the public service might be trimmed down, but the law doing it should not be a part of an appropriation bill. He moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 19. The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN renewed his amendment as above noted, with the following words added: "And hereafter no cadet shall be appointed one cadet in each eight years, instead of four years, as now provided by law."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said this was important legislation, and in case the President did not approve it he could not veto it without vetoing the whole Appropriation bill.

Mr. MORTON said this subject deserved more consideration than it could now have. Under our theory of government it was not intended to keep a standing army. Our theory was to be prepared for war by having a large number of properly educated officers and the people could be relied upon to make up the army. Believing this legislation premature, he moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 20.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the bill making the appropriations for the payment of invalid pensions, reported by the Committee on Appropriations without amendment.

Mr. MORTON said he would offer an amendment to this bill, though he knew it was not germane to the subject; but as there was not time left to have it acted on this session, as independent, he would submit it as an additional section to this appropriation bill. He then sent to the Clerk's desk as such amendment, the bill reported by him on the sixth inst., from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon.

Mr. SPRAGUE appealed to the Senate not to pass this bill, with such an extraneous amendment. He moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 30.

The Pension Appropriation bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. MORTON renewed his amendment. He said as the twenty-second Joint rule now stood, the fourth of the votes cast for President could be thrown into the House of Representatives. He said he was astonished at his Democratic friends voting to lay the amendment on the table. If this was a political measure to throw the next election into the House of Representatives, which would be Democratic, he hoped it would be understood and those voting to lay the amendment on the table must take the responsibility.

Mr. SHERMAN said he heartily sympathized with his friend from Indiana (Morton) as to the necessity of having a change in the twenty-second rule, but it could be done by a joint rule as well, and need not be put upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. THURMAN said he would vote with the Senator from Indiana to take up this bill at any time, but he protested against tacking a political measure upon an appropriation bill. The worst piece of legislation he ever saw was passed upon an appropriation bill after midnight.

Mr. MORTON withdrew the amendment.

The Pension Appropriation bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The Senate took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill. When the clause adopted by the House, reducing the salaries of 1872 authorizing the Pacific Mail contract was reached, Mr. WEST, who had charge of the bill, said that the committee reported that provision as it came from the House, without any recommendation, the matter having been referred to the Judiciary Committee some days ago by a resolution of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, said that the committee had not yet reached a decision on the subject. He expected that a report would have been made to-day, but the committee had no meeting this morning.

Mr. MERRIMON said he favored the annulling of the contract. The subject was passed over informally and the reading of the bill was continued, in order that the amendments of the committee might be first acted upon.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to amend so as to strike out the paragraph appropriating $96,000 for dividing postage stamps for the Postoffice Department, and insert in place thereof a clause providing that all laws and parts of laws repealing the franking privilege be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the franking privilege as it existed prior to the act abolishing the same be and the same is hereby re-enacted.

Mr. WEST moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS.		
Anthony,	Hamilton, Md.,	Ramsey,
Boreman,	Hamlin,	Sargent,
Bruce,	Howe,	Schurz,
Cameron,	Ingalls,	Scott,
Chandler,	Logan,	Sherman,
Carpenter,	Mitchell,	Stockton,
Conkling,	Morrill, Me.,	Wadleigh,
Cragin,	Morrill, Vt.,	West,
Dorsey,	Morton,	Windom,
Frelinghuysen,	Oglesby,	Wright—32.
Hager,	Pratt,	
NAYS.		
Ahern,	Goldthwaite,	Peace,
Bayard,	Gordon,	Ransom,
Conover,	Harvey,	Robertson,
Cooper,	Johnston,	Saulsbury,
Davis,	Kelly,	Spencer,
Dennis,	Lewis,	Stevenson,
Eaton,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Edmunds,	Merriman,	Tipton—25.
Flanagan,		

Mr. THURMAN moved to add an additional section, providing that the *Congressional Record* shall be carried in the mails free of charge. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment directing the Postmaster General to institute full inquiry into the workings of all branches of the Department, and expenditures, with a view to reducing expenses, and report to Congress a schedule of salaries for postmasters and clerks, not exceeding the amounts paid for similar services in private employ; and also to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of free delivery cities, and with such other measures of economy as will tend to make the Department self sustaining. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN said this bill was being discussed under the five minutes rule, and as the Pacific Mail contract was yet to be considered, as well as an amendment providing for a postal telegraph, he moved the Senate adjourn. These subjects should not be considered under this rule, unless the Senate was prepared to deal with matters involving the interests of thousands without fair consideration. The motion was lost.

Mr. HAMLIN moved an amendment, providing that the salary of the postmaster in the city of New York shall be eight thousand dollars per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. DORSEY submitted as an additional section, the Postal Telegraph bill recently reported to Senate from the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, raised a point of order that the amendment involved new legislation, and had never been considered as an amendment to this bill by any committee.

Mr. DORSEY said it had been considered by the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, and he had been instructed to report it to the Senate. He had consulted members of the committee on the floor.

The CHAIR ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. THURMAM moved an indefinite postponement of the whole bill. Lost—yeas 22, nays 29.

Mr. THURMAN said he saw in this bill an assertion of power which made the Government supreme. He saw in it an evidence of that spirit which threatens to confiscate everything, with which some of the people of the country are not satisfied. He did not wish to occupy the time of the Senate in a matter of such importance, and would therefore move to lay the amendment on the table. If that should be rejected, he would renew his motion to postpone indefinitely the whole bill, and see if it could be made into a law without any consideration.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. DORSEY demanded the yeas and nays, but the Senate would not sustain the demand.

The Pacific Mail subsidy matter was again taken up. After a long debate, during which Messrs. BAYARD and MORTON spoke against the repeal, it was finally agreed that the bill should be considered as completed, with the exception of the paragraph relating to Pacific Mail, which should be taken up to-morrow at twelve o'clock, and discussed one hour, the Senate having been made that the report of the Judiciary Committee would be read by that time.

Mr. DORSEY at first objected to this arrangement, and gave notice that he would renew his postal telegraph amendment to-morrow, but at the request of Mr. CONKLING and other Senators, withdrew his objection and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced and referred under the call of States, was one by Mr. BANNING providing for the printing of the Forty-fourth Congress on the 4th of March next, and of each succeeding Congress on the 4th of March, the day on which the Congressional term begins.

Mr. WHEELER, of New York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor appropriation bill, and asked that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. SAWYER moved the rules be suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. POTTER inquired as to the gross amount of appropriations in the bill.

Mr. SAWYER replied that the gross amount was about $8,000,000.

Mr. RANDALL called for the reading of the bill and it was read accordingly.

The bill finally passed substantially as reported by the Committee on Commerce, the items of which were published last week. The Committee on Appropriations suggested a few additional appropriations, principally for Southern rivers and harbors.

Mr. FRYE endeavored to suspend the rules so as to pass the bill to enable the Central branch of the Pacific Railroad Company to submit its claim against the Government to the Supreme Court of the United States, but only four or five members voted in favor of the suspension.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the rules were suspended to pass the bill regulating the selection of grand and petit jurors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RANDALL inquired if the time in which the man whom it was intended to reach in the passage of the bill, Wm. S. King, of Pacific Mail notoriety, had not expired.

Mr. DAWES replied that he thought not.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the bill. He was opposed to Congress passing a law to kill a single man.

The bill, the object of which is to indict King for perjury, was then passed.

Mr. Houghton moved to suspend the rules to set apart Wednesday evening next for the consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. Tellers were demanded, and 115 voted in the affirmative, and 82 in the negative. The yeas and nays were called, resulting—yeas 117, nays 128. Two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative the motion was lost. This is looked upon as a defeat of the bill for this Congress.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration. Agreed to.

The bill makes it the duty of American Consuls at Japanese ports to ascertain whether immigrants have entered into contracts or agreements for service within the United States and declares such paper purposes, and in such case to refuse the requisite permit or certificate. It also provides penalties for importing or keeping women for purposes of prostitution, &c.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making the Secretary of the Interior, the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institute, and the Librarian of Congress a Commission to adopt means to restore the writing of the original Declaration of Independence, with the signatures appended thereto, now in the Patent office. Agreed to.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution providing for a commission to obtain statistics on the alcoholic trade, with amendments extending the term to two years; providing that all the commissioners shall be physicians; certificates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence, and that no salary or expenses be allowed.

Mr. SPEER asked whether three men could not collect those statistics without an appointment from the President.

Mr. POLAND replied that the temperance people desired something done by authority, but they were willing to pay all the expenses themselves.

Mr. SPEER.—Who is to determine whether commissioners are advocates of temperance or not?

Mr. POLAND.—The man who appoints them, I suppose.

Mr. SPEER.—This is necessity of the United States?

Mr. POLAND.—Yes; a very good judge. [General laughter.]

The motion was rejected—yeas 135, nays 82, not the necessary two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the payment of the awards of the Southern Claims Commissioners, about $750,000. Agreed to.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department. Agreed to.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, moved to suspend the rules so as to admit an amendment to be offered to the Deficiency bill for the payment of military contractors in the South before the war. Rejected by 80 to 62, not two thirds in the affirmative.

The House then took a recess till half past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the tax bill of the District of Columbia.

FIRE RECORD.

Chicago—$400,000.

CHICAGO, February 22.—This morning at three o'clock a fire broke out in the dry house of Wahl Bros. glue works, located on Thirty-first street and Lancaster avenue. The buildings covered eight acres and were almost completely destroyed, together with the stock, which was very large. The loss is estimated at $400,000, but the insurance men say it will not exceed $250,000, exclusive of insurance. There was some difficulty in making the alarm understood, and the fire had made considerable headway before the engines arrived. The inflammable character of the buildings caused the flames to spread very rapidly, nothing was saved except the office, two ice houses, parts of the refuse and cork houses, and the books and papers. There were twenty buildings in all. There are various theories as to the cause of the fire.

Loveland, Ohio.

LOVELAND, OHIO, February 22.—The dwelling house of General Thomas Heath, one of the best in the place, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Most of the furniture was saved. The fire originated in the roof. The loss and insurance are not ascertained.

Bellevue, O.—$12,000.

CLEVELAND, O., February 22.—A fire at Bellevue, Ohio, this morning, destroyed the furniture store of Wise & Grass, the grocery store of J. H. Weber & Co., and the tin store of S. E. Fetty. The loss is $10,000 to $12,000; insurance $8,000.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, February 22.—Henry B. Hammond and John B. Brown have been appointed receivers of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, under bond of a hundred thousand dollars. The Sheriff's officers took possession of the company's office here to-day.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOLEDO, O., February 22.—Hon. J. D. Cox has been appointed receiver for the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. The Court has instructed that all claims for labor, material and supplies furnished prior to the date of the order shall be paid. This will give great satisfaction to the employees and the parties to whom the company is indebted for supplies.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

NEWS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Candidates for the Possible Vacancy in This Judicial District.

The Work in Congress.

The Mexican War Veterans Organize

Their Object, Fraternity and Pensions.

ORTON ON PRESS ASSOCIATIONS.

CONSULTATIONS ON THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

The Conservative Committee Visit the President.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1875.

Putative Candidates for Judge McCandless' Position

Should Judge McCandless express a desire to be retired in accordance with the provision of the bill now pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee, the principal contestants for the vacancy, at least as far as heard from, will be J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Glenni W. Scofield, Congressman at large from Pennsylvania. Judge Scofield was a candidate about a year ago for the place now filled by Judge Kelley of the Treasury Richardson, in the Court of Claims. District Attorney Reed and W. A. Herron, of Pittsburgh, are in the city on a brief visit.

The Business of Congress.

The Republican senatorial caucus to-day on the order of business, and failed to reach a conclusion. The contest is between the Pinchback case and the Civil Rights and appropriation bills. The majority of the members of the caucus are opposed to permitting any question to antagonize the appropriation bills, as they do not desire the responsibility of insufficient importance to be taken up to the exclusion of those bills, thus probably necessitating an extra session of Congress. It is expected the Committee on Commerce, the items of which were published last week. The Committee on Appropriations suggested a few additional appropriations, principally for Southern rivers and harbors.

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FIRE RECORD.

Chicago—$400,000.

CHICAGO, February 22.—This morning at three o'clock a fire broke out in the dry house of Wahl Bros. glue works, located on Thirty-first street and Lancaster avenue. The buildings covered eight acres and were almost completely destroyed, together with the stock, which was very large. The loss is estimated at $400,000, but the insurance men say it will not exceed $250,000, exclusive of insurance. There was some difficulty in making the alarm understood, and the fire had made considerable headway before the engines arrived. The inflammable character of the buildings caused the flames to spread very rapidly, nothing was saved except the office, two ice houses, parts of the refuse and cork houses, and the books and papers. There were twenty buildings in all. There are various theories as to the cause of the fire.

Loveland, Ohio.

LOVELAND, OHIO, February 22.—The dwelling house of General Thomas Heath, one of the best in the place, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Most of the furniture was saved. The fire originated in the roof. The loss and insurance are not ascertained.

Bellevue, O.—$12,000.

CLEVELAND, O., February 22.—A fire at Bellevue, Ohio, this morning, destroyed the furniture store of Wise & Grass, the grocery store of J. H. Weber & Co., and the tin store of S. E. Fetty. The loss is $10,000 to $12,000; insurance $8,000.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, February 22.—Henry B. Hammond and John B. Brown have been appointed receivers of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, under bond of a hundred thousand dollars. The Sheriff's officers took possession of the company's office here to-day.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOLEDO, O., February 22.—Hon. J. D. Cox has been appointed receiver for the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. The Court has instructed that all claims for labor, material and supplies furnished prior to the date of the order shall be paid. This will give great satisfaction to the employees and the parties to whom the company is indebted for supplies.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

MEASURES AGAINST EMIGRATION

LONDON, February 22.—A Berlin special says: One of the principal measures contemplated by Germany to check emigration is the prohibition of the enlistment of emigrants on foreign account by the payment of premiums. This is specially directed against the Brazilian agents.

BISMARCK'S RUMORED RETIREMENT.

Rumors that Prince Hohenlohe is to be appointed to assist Prince Bismarck, have no foundation. Bismarck's labors will be lightened by arrangements facilitating his control over the Prussian ministry. Thus the Premier will be enabled to retain his post until summer, when it may become necessary for him to consult his health with regard to the possibility of continuing in office.

France.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

PARIS, February 22.—The second ballot for member of Assembly in the department of Corses-du-Nord, yesterday, resulted as follows: M. Kirjegg, Legitimist, 40,000; Foncher de Caroll, Republican, 41,000; Duc de Feltre, Bonapartist, 31,000. Another ballot is necessary.

EXCITED DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, February 22.—The Assembly had a most important and excited session to-day. The report of the Committee of Thirty on the new projects for the organization of the Senate, was read. It rejects the American plan proposed by M. Van Trum at the sitting of February 12th, which so far as to elect Senators by a method similar to that by which the President of United States is chosen. The committee approve, with certain modifications, the bill offered by M. Waddington on the same day, which provides for the election of Senators by the Assembly, Councils-General, colonies and the Institute. They say that a Senate formed in this way is sure to contain experienced men, and would be, to a certain extent, modelled after the Senate of the United States. Motions declaring urgency, and in favor of the immediate passage of M. Waddington's bill, as amended by the committee, were made and receiving the support of both Centers and the entire Left, were passed. Thereupon the Bonapartist members withdrew from the chamber. The sitting was suspended for a few moments, when proceedings were resumed. The Marquis de Castellane, Monarchist, mounted the rostrum and declared that the Senate would lead to dissolution and anarchy. He threatened that if measures were voted, imposing on President MacMahon the necessity of reorganizing a republic, the Deputies of the Right would resign in a body. The Assembly proceeded to debate on the Senate bill. M. Duval, Bonapartist, again moved his abandonment, that the Senate be elected by universal suffrage. The motion was rejected, the Bonapartist Deputies only voting with the Left. M. Wallon, Bonapartist, offered an amendment providing that the Senate be composed of three hundred members, of whom the departments and colonies should elect two hundred and twenty-five, and the Assembly seventy-five. Adopted by a vote of 422 yeas, against 276 nays. At this point, a motion was carried that the bill for the organization of the Public Powers, be made the order of the day for to-morrow, and the sitting adjourned.

OBSERVANCE OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The legation of the United States and many private residences of Americans, were decorated with flags in honor of Washington's birthday. Minister Washburn, gave a banquet last night.

England.

TELEGRAPH LINE DESTROYED IN CHINA.

LONDON, February 23.—The Chinese fanatics have destroyed the telegraph between Foo Chow and Amoy.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES LYELL.

Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished geologist, died yesterday, aged seventy-eight.

Italy.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROPAGANDISM IN NORTH AMERICA.

ROME, February 22.—It is understood that at the next Consistory four ecclesiastical provinces will be created in North America, in order to provide for the rapid extension of the Church in those regions.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 22.—The steamships Cimbria and Baltic, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 22, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 93 3-16@93 5-16. Illinois Central, 86@87; do 1867 bonds, 90@91; Erie, 16@16½; New York Central, 92; Erie Railway shares, 16@16½. United States 5-20's of 1865, 104½@104¾.

PARIS, February 22.—Rentes 65 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 22.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 7d; Orleans, 7¼d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for speculation and export, and 4,000 for consumption. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, per quarter, 34 shillings 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 46,000 bales. Turpentine 29 shillings.

ANTWERP, February 22.—Refined petroleum 30 francs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, northerly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Lake region, westerly winds, colder and cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow, and rising barometer. For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer and warmer weather, brisk southeast to southwest winds, increasing cloudiness, and in New England rain or snow. The rivers will continue stationary or slowly rising.

The steamships France, from Liverpool; Switzerland, from Antwerp, and Hohenzollern, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

A match game of billiards for $2,000 and the championship of the world was played in New York last night, between Vignaux and Rudolphe. The game was the three-ball carom, and was won by Vignaux by a score of 600 to 556.

A horrible case of depravity was reported from Laramie City, Nebraska, yesterday. A father has been caught living in an open state of lascivious cohabitation with two daughters, one sixteen and the other eighteen years old, and has been arrested and taken to Lincoln, Nebraska. One of the daughters has just been delivered of a child by the father.

The Associated Press agent at Montgomery, Alabama, says that Mr. Albright is mistaken in the statement made in Congress, that the agent did not call upon the majority of the Investigating Committee, when in Alabama, for information. He called upon a Republican member of the committee, but was unable to gain the information sought.

Philip Orwell, a laborer, residing in the upper part of Fourth avenue, New York, has been rendered to the police, alleging that he killed an unknown man in a drunken affray in a place called "Our House," Saturday night. The police believe the murdered stranger to be a deserter from the British army, and that Orwell killed him supposing him to have money.

A convention of Western fisherman, representing the fishing interests of the lakes, was held in Buffalo yesterday. Resolutions were passed in favor of placing gilling twine on the free list, and for extending to Western fisherman the drawback on salt. The county of Rutherford subscribed $150,000 in aid of the road, of which $112,000 has been paid, and it is claimed that if the road does not go to Rutherfordton it will be a clear breach of faith.

The Norfolk, Roxboro and Greensboro Company is asking the Legislature for a road from Townesville, on the Roanoke Valley road, west by south by way of Coxboro to Greensboro, a distance of about eighty-five miles.

ALABAMA.

The Savannah and Memphis Company has returned all its outstanding bonds indorsed by the State, and in accordance with the law has received in exchange State bonds for $240,000, being $4,000 per mile on sixty miles of completed road.

TEXAS.

In the compromise bill, which has passed the Senate, touching the bonds claimed by the International Railway Company, it is provided that, out of the total of $5,000,000 to which the subsidy is reduced, the company will receive bonds at the rate of $10

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1875.

THE total imports at New York for last week amounted in value to $7,074,697, and the customs receipts for the same period were $8,832,000. The specie shipments for the week aggregated $611,839 56.

THE defendant in the great scandal case is reported as saying, bitterly, that Mrs. MOULTON possesses a forked tongue. And indeed her examination would seem to indicate that that member was for the nonce split into whiplashes for his correction.

THE twentieth International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada will be held in Richmond, Va., on the 26th of next May. This is the first time since 1860 that this convention has been invited to meet in the South.

A SHARP antagonism has arisen between the German and American elements in the New York Board of Education, relative to the question of teaching German in the public schools. Would it not be better, generally, if these noble institutions could everywhere be brought back more nearly to their primal simplicity, directness and thoroughness of purpose?

FROM this time forward until the adjournment of Congress, the greatest vigilance should be exercised by members to protect the Treasury against the raids of the lobby. Thus far, no improper measures have been passed at the solicitation of the latter, but the pressure will now be more tremendous than ever. Watchfulness and firmness are the needs of the hour.

WE ARE glad to observe that the foreign export trade of Boston is looking up considerably with the growing of the year. The exports for January were valued at $3,176,485—the largest amount ever known for a single month, and up to last Saturday the increase over the corresponding period of 1874 amounted to $750,810, certainly an encouraging rise in the thermometer of trade.

EVERY cloud has its silver lining. The consolation we have been able to draw from the transfer of the Philadelphia *Age* to MCCLURE is that we shall get rid of the horrible abortions of pictures which the *Age* has been publishing daily under the delusion that it was a pictorial sheet. One theory of the CHARLEY ROSS case is that the boy ran away to avoid a daily examination of those horrible pictures.

THE annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held at New Haven, Connecticut, to-day. There is every prospect of a most interesting session, experience having shown that every meeting of this live and progressive society is a success in every sense. That the interest in the institute is fully maintained, is evident from the number and value of the papers announced for the present meeting, and from the fact that upwards of fifty new applications for membership have already been made.

THE New York *Express* berates the Administration and the Republican party because, "counting general and local expenditure together, government costs about thirty-seven per cent. more in the United States than in Great Britain." Undoubtedly the burdens of the people are heavy enough to bear—but what was it that saddled these various forms of government with the grievous weight of which that paper complains? Has the war for the Union, and the multitudinous sacrifices which it involved, so soon faded out of recollection?

IN THE tariff debate in the House, last Saturday, Congressman STORM, a Democratic member from the Eleventh district of this State—an important manufacturing region, in which are located some of the largest iron furnaces in the Commonwealth—avowed himself "unqualifiedly" in favor of free trade. Mr. STORM is certainly to be commended for his courageous sincerity in thus openly declaring himself in favor of degrading the labor of his constituents to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. What the people who voted for him will have to say concerning the matter is another question. It is likely there will be a different kind of a storm in that district, presently.

WE have several times during the present winter adverted to the dangers attendant on indiscriminate alms-giving. The Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, whose report has just been published, takes, we observe, strong grounds against public soup-houses and similar agencies for the relief of the destitute, as tending to destroy independence and to increase pauperism. The experience of Boston in this regard has also developed the fact that indiscriminate charity attracted to the city a large floating population from other places, which continued there in idleness. A very considerable portion of the marked increase of crime in that State, within the past few years, is also attributed to the demoralization thus caused.

WHEN judges disagree, who shall decide? The other day we noted the fact that the Supreme Court of Illinois had just rendered a decision to the effect, that railroad passenger companies cannot be held liable for the value of property stolen from passengers; but on Saturday last, in the Marine Court of New York, in a case involving exactly the same principle, the Court decided that, whilst these companies are not innkeepers, insurers nor transporters, yet they are bound to protect passengers in their sleep, and that, if "no watch is kept, or the watch kept is so insufficient that the midnight prowler can approach and steal, that is an intrusion on the rest and comfort of the passenger, for which the company is liable." This decision holds sleeping car companies responsible for the safety of the property of travelers on their cars, and is directly opposed to the decision of the Illinois court. But it seems a good deal more sensible and equitable.

IN NEW JERSEY, too, as in other Democratic States, that party proposes to recognize and establish the principle of legislation for sectarian ends, making of the State the patron of purely sectarian institutions, and bestowing upon a class special privileges and advantages at the expense of the whole body of taxpayers. A bill is now before the Legislature of that State, to incorporate a "Catholic Protectory," whose objects involve a system of wholesale proselytism, inasmuch as the authority with which it seeks to be clothed embraces "the care, education and reformation of all such children as may be surrendered, entrusted or committed to its charge"—not merely children of Catholic parentage, but *all* children. Almost everywhere where the Democrats have of late obtained advantage, the same set purpose to inflame religious prejudices and provoke sectarian collisions appears to exist. Are they acting in concert? And if so, to what ultimate end? The matter is becoming one of decided public importance.

THE highest possible service that can be rendered to the State is to train its citizens in the science of self-help. This is what the educators of the colored race in the Southern States are doing; founding, indeed, a new civilization, and quietly solving problems which are beyond the reach of statesmanship. The will come when no work done in our day will be counted more heroic than that of these patient apostles of the newer evangel of liberty. Is it not passing strange that, just as soon as the negro begins, by means of these peaceful agencies, to enlighten his mind and advance himself in the scale of humanity, the blood of the Southern aristocrat boils with rage, and he commences to cast about for pretexts to abolish the beneficent system which produces these admirable results? In every Southern State which is now under Democratic rule, the evidences of a growing purpose to put down these schools, and crush these earnest aspirants for knowledge back to the darkness out of which they have so painfully struggled, are apparent. Why, is this—and of what spirit is it the outgrowth?

THURLOW WEED'S latest letter on the political situation will afford but cold comfort to those prophets of disaster and birds of ill-omen who croak that the mission of the Republican party is ended. He is by no means insensible to the defects and shortcomings of the Republican party; but, like all sagacious and inseeing men, he thoroughly discerns the vital fact that it is neither "expedient nor safe, with the existing organizations and proclivities of the Democracy, to intrust that party with supreme power." He also expresses his firm belief in a protective tariff as essential to the national prosperity, and, after a wide range of discussion concerning the measures of national and party policy requisite, in his opinion, to the regaining of our lost ground, arrives at the very natural and legitimate conclusion that it is to the Republican party the country must look for the nomination and election of "a capable, experienced, and inflexibly honest man as our next President." His letter, which is very long, and treats of a great variety of topics, will be certain to be widely read and to attract unusual attention.

SEVERE WINTERS.

It is the part of human nature to regard the present as essentially different from the past. If the winter is open, we are told, in a lamenting tone, that there are no more old fashioned winters, and that the seasons are perceptibly changing; while if we happen to have a really old fashioned winter, as we are now having, the car is assailed with fretful complaints about its exceptionally severe character. Everybody, now, is sure that there never has been as hard and severe a winter as the present.

Yet those who can recall the past know that this is not so. The meteorological tables kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, for a century past, with great accuracy and fidelity, prove that, while seasons may vary considerably, in details, in the aggregate they are vastly alike. A given day in February, 1874, may not correspond with the same day in February, 1775, and months may even vary, as compared with each other in different years; but the average of each winter, spring, summer or autumn, in any one year compared with another, is remarkably alike. It is impossible that any two winters should be exactly alike; but the variation is not sufficient to make any winter really exceptional.

The winters of 1831 and 1832, in this region, set in as early as November, and continued with but little variation until the middle of February. The rivers were, we are informed, frozen over in November, 1830, and remained so until the spring thaw set in. They were also frozen over in November or December, 1831, and remained frozen up until the middle of February, 1832. In both these winters the ice on our rivers formed a natural bridge, and teams crossed on the ice, regularly and steadily. Nearly all the coal for this city was then hauled in teams over the ice. The great "Pumpkin flood," of 1832, was caused by the rapid melting of the snow and ice that had accumulated during the long and severe winter, which were so great in quantity as to make that the highest flood of which we have any record.

The winter of 1835 was also a very severe one, and if we have fewer accounts of the low state of the thermometer in such winters, it was because thermometers were then very rare, and scarcely any note was made of the actual degree of cold then prevailing. We have no doubt, if the record *had* been kept, the winters of 1831, 1832 and 1835 would be found to be as cold as the winter of 1875.

To say nothing of intervening years, the winter of 1857 was one unbroken succession of cold days, and the average of that winter, as compared with the winter of 1874, will be found to be as cold as the winter of 1875.

So much for the past. Now for the present. The cold waves which have twice swept over the country, this winter, are not unusual to this latitude, and in that respect the season is partly exceptional; but they are not the first that have been experienced. It is only within a few years that science has made known the existence of cold waves, starting in the far West and sweeping over the entire country; but cold spells, in which the thermometer fell from 12 to 30 degrees below zero have occurred frequently. The minds of average observers do not charge themselves with the recollection of such things, and hence they are mainly forgotten, and people are led, without any data for comparison before them, to conclude that there never was so hard a winter as this; yet it will be found, upon examination, that there not only *have* been such winters, before, but plenty of them.

THE limited voting system which BUCKALEW got foisted into the Constitution of this State, besides giving to the minority one-third of the magistrates elected by general ticket in Philadelphia, has had one effect not contemplated by its author. The Democrats, who voted for the minority, voted for sixteen magistrates, and the eight highest of these are to be declared elected. As a matter of course, there are quite a number of the sixteen who come very close up, in the returned figures, to the highest eight, and the variation between the lowest of the highest eight and the highest of the other eight is covered by a very few hundreds of votes. Thus, according to the figures first published, LEISENRING has 33,370 and MCCOLGAN 33,190. It instantly occurred to MCCOLGAN that the difference was too trifling not to fight over, and he accordingly induced a few obliging Democratic election officers, on the day after the election and the day before the returns were made, to alter the returns of their divisions so as to put MCCOLGAN ahead of LEISENRING on the general return. In the fifth division of the Fifth ward MCCOLGAN'S vote on the face of the return was changed from 105 to 140, and LEISENRING'S from sixty-four to nineteen; and in the fourteenth division, MCCOLGAN'S vote was changed from 118 to 144, and LEISENRING'S from fifty-six to fourteen. These changes, with others not yet exposed, would have put MCCOLGAN among the successful eight, and left LEISENRING out; but the exposure prevented the success of the scheme. MCCOLGAN does not deny the truth of these statements; but he alleges that LEISENRING did the same thing in various other wards, and we are prepared to believe him. These Democratic candidates could not, when it came to close quarters, resist the temptation to cheat each other. This fight is exclusively a Democratic one, and it is a tight race between several Democratic candidates, as to which shall get ahead of the other in fraud. The limited voting system naturally produces this very result. It induces, in this instance, sixteen men to run, with a chance for only eight of them to win, and in the very nature of things it must precipitate a quarrel and a struggle as to who shall be highest.

We beg the attention, also, of those delightfully credulous people who thought last fall that "Reform" in politics could be attained through the Democratic party, as well as purity in the ballot box, to the developments to which we have referred. Sauce for Judge FITZPATRICK and Philadelphia, officially. They show that a Democrat takes as readily to cheating, in election returns, as a duck to water. Philadelphia has long been famous for various kinds of election frauds, and the judicial investigations ordered to correct them have almost invariably fixed the guilt upon Democrats.

We know what the *Post* will answer just here, viz.: that it was the Republicans who were last year detected by the courts in trying to smuggle fraudulent names on the election lists; but, fortunately, Judge LUDLOW, an eminent Democrat, presided at all those investigations, and declared emphatically, from the bench, that not a single instance of fraud had been developed in the entire examination. The extra names found upon the assessment lists, and struck off by the court, were the names of persons who lived in the wards in which they were assessed, at the time of the assessment, and had since moved out or died. This was found to be the case in all the Democratic divisions, as well as in the Republican; and a similar examination would develop the same fact in almost any election district in the State. There was no fraud and no attempt at fraud, in that instance, and Judge LUDLOW is an unimpeachable witness to that fact.

In these cases, however, just exposed in Philadelphia, the fraud was palpable. On sending for the ballot boxes of the divisions named, and comparing the tally lists in them with the returns made by the Democratic return judges of election, the fraud was plain and clear. The returns had been tampered with beyond question.

And now we venture a prediction. The District Attorney of Philadelphia is a Democrat, as are the men who were caught in this attempt at fraud; and we predict that the Democratic District Attorney will never bring them to justice. They were caught red-handed, as it were, almost in the very act; yet they were not arrested and committed for it; and if a prosecution is hereafter begun, it will never be carried to the point of conviction. Democrats do not punish Democrats for election frauds.

INJURIES by fire, caused by sparks from railroad engines, are very frequent, and especially, in this State, in long lines of forest, where the dry leaves take fire readily. The fires spread rapidly and carry wide-spread destruction before them. An act was proposed in the Legislature, last session, to compel the railroad companies to attach spark-arresters to their locomotives, so as, in some measure, to remove the cause of these frequent and destructive fires; but the railroad companies resisted it, as a heavy tax upon them for the benefit of patentees who have numerous costly inventions for arresting sparks, and the bill did not pass.

It seems, however, that even spark-arresters are not a preventive. A man named HENDRICKSON has recovered $2,440 from the Reading Railroad Company for the loss of a barn and its contents in Columbia county, which took fire from the sparks of a locomotive. The defense was that the railroad used the most improved modern appliances for arresting sparks, that the train was not run above schedule rates, and that the engineer in charge was competent and careful; still, the sparks escaped, the barn was burned, and the railroad company pays the damage. It seems rather strange, to the uninitiated, that no sufficient remedy has yet been discovered against this danger. When the State operated the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, as a part of its main line of transportation, claims against it for property along the road destroyed by sparks from the engines were frequent, every winter, at Harrisburg; and it would seem that but little progress, in preventing such results, has been made from that day to this. The accidents are not now so frequent, it is true; but that is because wood was then used for fuel, exclusively, whereas coal, only, is now used.

SENATOR ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, is one of the conservative Republicans of the Senate. He never gets ahead of public sentiment, nor does he readily take alarm, where alarm is not justifiable. His judgment, therefore, has all the more weight, and, after an examination of the existing condition of things at the South, he feels and expresses a fear to which it seems almost impossible to rouse the country at large. He was a member of the United States Senate when unpatriotic men threw off their allegiance and made war upon the Government, and he who does not see the same signs now must be blind, and he who does not hear the same sound must be deaf. Unfortunately no Northern Democrat is any more willing to see these signs or hear those sounds than he was at the time Mr. ANTHONY refers to; and many Republicans wilfully shut their eyes and refuse to see what, to every unprejudiced eye, is as clear as the light of day. There are none so blind as those who will not see. That another revolution is impending is much clearer, to-day, than was the prospect of the late war in 1860, six months only before it actually broke out.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The question is not: Art thou
In the nobility?
This be the question: Is there
Nobility in thee?

"Etherial mildness" is beginning to thaw out a little.

There is no form of amusement so genuine as doing good.

The prevailing destitution in New York is greater than for the last thirty years.

Fisk's New York Grand Opera House is to be soon transformed into a fashionable hotel.

Houston, Texas, is preparing to be astonished by a "prismoidal" railway with but one rail.

English manufacturers say they look for a steady, if not a remunerative trade during the present year.

Two more furnaces have just been started at the Burden iron works, Troy, and others will start soon.

In various Southern cities the price of gas is so high that the citizens are returning to the use of coal oil.

Iowa Allen's gas works at Des Moines followed the example of his Chicago bank, the other day, and blew up.

New York city, which has often witnessed a corner in watered stocks, is now experiencing a corner in water.

A movement is on foot to obtain small pensions for the aged Iowa warriors who served in the Blackhawk war.

A wickered innovation—the proposition to introduce basket-work coffins to facilitate decomposition of the dead.

Where is Kentucky Brown? He hasn't ventured to "prevaricate" on the floor of the House for three whole weeks past.

Washington dispatches foreshadow another new political departure. Go ahead, gentlemen, but remember Cincinnati.

Rev. Dr. Winters, of Dayton, Ohio, is said to have married summer in the neighborhood of eight thousand people.

Experiments with petroleum as fuel for locomotives have lately been made in Canada, with results every way satisfactory.

The Chicago system of grain inspection is to be extended to all the cities of Illinois. But not the roguery of it, we hope.

Although Hier is the name of the Republican Mayor-elect of Syracuse, New York, it is the Democrats who have gone up.

Senator-elect Randolph, of New Jersey, has just patented a stitching machine. One of the best ditch plows in use is his invention.

Chicago is going to have a botanical garden in her South Park, wherein to display the floral wealth and capacity of the Northwest.

Notwithstanding the hot water in which the Tilton-Beecher crowd are scalding, half the fire hydrants in Brooklyn are frozen.

That proposition for the organization of a National Alumni association to be instituted in Philadelphia in June, 1876, is an excellent one.

Notwithstanding all the expansive intellectuality of Massachusetts, twenty per cent. of its children are growing up in a state of ignorance.

One thousand pills were stolen from a rural New York physician a few days ago. This theft will assuredly carry with it its own punishment.

Winter thoroughly relaxed his grip yesterday. We hope it was not merely for the purpose of spitting on his hands and getting a fresh hold.

Crypto-Catholic is the expressive word used in Germany to designate one who is by profession a Protestant, but in heart a Roman Catholic.

Death rides on the Northern blasts this winter. There has been a greater mortality by pneumonia the past four months than was ever known before.

People in the Eastern States are beginning to dread a mighty freshet when the ice goes out. The accumulation of ice in the streams is simply unprecedented.

And the Spirit said, "write." Fifteen and a half million postal cards have been shipped from Springfield, Massachusetts, during the first half of the present quarter.

The seals have, in many instances, become disgusted with the extreme North, and sought a more congenial latitude in the neighborhood of the New York coast.

New York proposes to deepen the Erie canal and sell the laterals. The former alone of all the canals pays the cost of its maintenance and repair, and leaves a surplus.

England is shortly to have a college for women, holding the same relation to their higher education as the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge do to the education of men.

And now Boston is bewailing the personal extravagances of its "Reform" city councils, to the tune of some $50,000 for carriages, "refreshments," etc., during last year.

The latest reports from the Indian frontier state that the troublesome tribes are reduced to such a condition that their taking the field again is an unlikely occurrence.

A Troy manufacturer advertises "musical steam whistles." Heaven bless and keep him, it he proposes to abolish the diabolical discord of the old style steam whistles.

Integrity. A Baltimore tradesman who settled with his creditors at forty cents on a dollar, thirteen years ago, went to Boston the other day and paid up the remaining sixty per cent. due.

"San Francisco's lager-rythm is so," a German, as are the men who were caught in this attempt at fraud; and we predict that the Democratic District Attorney will never bring them to justice. They were

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S.

Harper's Magazine for March, with over a hundred illustrations, is crowded with a rich variety of interesting reading matter. The opening article, by William H. Rideing, beautifully illustrated, introduces us to the bold scenery, curious antiquities, and quaint customs of the Isle of Man. A briefer illustrated article, by J. D. Champlin, Jr., describes the wonderful and picturesque Mont St. Michel. James Parton continues his illustrated papers on Caricature, this month treating of "Caricature in the Middle Ages," with especial reference to those burlesque designs which disfigured cathedrals and prayer-books. Eugene Lawrence gives a series of pen-and-ink pictures of the "Remains of Lost Empires," accompanied by fine engravings. A thrilling story is told by S. S. Conant, in another illustrated paper, of David Livingstone's researches in Africa and his last days. The fifth paper of the Centennial Series concludes the review of Mechanical Progress, with an exceedingly interesting and profusely illustrated account of those inventions of the century which concern printing and book-making. John Bigelow concludes his remarkable paper on "De Witt Clinton as a Politician," giving a striking account of the antagonism between Clinton and Van Buren, of Clinton's duel with Swartwout, and of his Presidential aspirations. The second instalment is given of Miss Thackeray's serial story, "Miss Angel;" and the "Rape of the Gamp" is continued. There are two excellent short stories. The poetical contributions comprise "A Charming Woman," by John G. Saxe; "Two Sonnets," by Alfred H. Louis; and "A Dream," by Miss H. R. Hudson. The editorial departments are quite interesting. Mr. Curtis contributing one of his most characteristic Easy Chairs, and the Scientific Record being unusually full and interesting.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

In *Lippincott's Magazine* for March, the opening article, which is well illustrated, is called "An Escape from Siberia," and is an abridgement from the published narrative of a Polish patriot named Piotrowski, who was exiled and suffered horribly in Siberia, and escaped at last, after many perilously dangerous adventures. There is an illustrated article on "Australian Scenes and Adventures," to be followed by another in the next number, giving fresh and striking accounts of the past and the present condition of that country. The conclusion of Ita Aniol Prokop's story, "The Matchless One," fills to the letter the promise foreshadowed in the first chapters. The article on "Manitou as a Pedestrian" gives a dreadful account of the unhealthiness of the Bavarian capital, where cholera, typhoid and all other diseases seem to have established themselves permanently. Mr. Wirt Sikes' article, "Among the Blousards," gives a vivid account of a certain peculiar class in Paris. Mr. Black's charming story, "Three Feathers," makes good progress, and the interest never flags. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's story "Playing With Fire," is also very clever. The best poem in the number is that of Miss Emma Lazarus, called "La Madonna della Sedia," in which she gives, in graceful blank-verse dialogue, the traditions of the origin of Raphael's famous painting that is known by that name. There are minor papers in the number that are very good, and none better than Mr. T. A. Trollope's "Recollections of the Tuscan Court," and his "Landerlana," in the "Monthly Gossip" department. We mention last Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's article called "The Scientific Life," which is a scholarly and yet very tender tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Jeffries Wyman, with whom the writer had the most intimate friendship. Dr. Mitchell writes so well that one cannot help wishing his profession would allow him to write for the magazines more frequently.

THE GALAXY FOR MARCH.

Three excellent serial stories are continued in this number of the *Galaxy*: Mrs. Edwards' "A Woman of Fashion," Justin McCarthy's "Dear Lady Disdain," and "A Norseman's Pilgrimage," by Bayesen. There is a very striking article by George L. Austin, called "Canova and Napoleon; a Leaf from Unwritten History." There is a capital short story called "A Rainy Evening at Mt. Desert," a well written paper about Rahel Varnhagen Von Ense, by Mary A. E. Wager; a curious one called "The Old Time Spirits," relating to the days of witchcraft in New England, a characteristic short one "Absolute Music," by Richard Grant White, an excellent definition of what is meant by Specific Gravity," by Richard B. Kimball, and there are several short poems. The departments of "Drift Wood," the "Scientific Miscellany," "Out of Literature," and the "Nebulæ" are full of matter that is either entertaining or instructive.

OLD AND NEW.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale conducts this Boston monthly with taste and judgment, and the March number is particularly good. There are short articles apropos of the hundredth year of the great revolutionary events in New England that has already arrived. The instalment of Anthony Trollope's story, "He Knew He Was Right Now," is excellent. Colonel George F. Towle furnishes a vivid account of General Terry's attack on and capture of Fort Fisher, in which there was as much hard fighting as in any of the battles of our civil war. Among other articles, readers will enjoy Miss Brewster's interesting account of Mariano Fortuny, the wonderfully gifted young Spanish painter, whose home is in Rome, lately, was a true lover of art, and especially to his family and friends. There are articles on art, music, education and kindred subjects, that must help to communicate and vary to popular culture. The publishers are Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

SCRIBNER'S.

Some one in New York writes as follows of *Scribner* for March:

I suppose that after this March number of Major Powell's Colorado papers is published the public will wake up to the extraordinary interest of the series, both in story and illustration, and will be looking up the back numbers. A more splendid feat has seldom been described so modestly and well, by the hero himself. In fact the public seem to be looking up the back numbers of this volume of *Scribner*, already, for the publishers are reprinting some, and expect to be compelled to reprint all the issues since the beginning of the volume in November. Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks" may have something to do with this unusual demand. This reaches its third instalment in the March number, and the villain of the piece is taken from the quiet of Sevenoaks to the more turbid and congenial atmosphere of the metropolis, where it seems likely that he will run a course not altogether unprecedented in the history of successful "vulgarians." Jules Verne's story has disappointed a good many people, who did not know it was written for young people. The editors, by the way, have taken it in hand, and are "condensing it" into much more than its original interest. Julius Verne condenses much better than Emerson. Speaking of condensation, Mr. Steadman has had to do not a little of that in his "Victorian Poets;" the last of the interesting series appears in the March *Scribner*. Steadman's opinion of Swinburne will astonish many persons whose knowledge of this writer is like that of the celebrated old lady's knowledge of Johnson's Dictionary. "How the Opera of 'Dante' was Written" is not an essay, as some will suppose it is a story which contains the legend on which we beg leave to call Verdi's attention. "Airy Lilian" is a fair sample of what may be called an occasion story, and certainly throws a good deal of light upon a rather obscure topic. In this number we have one of the promised papers by Albert Rhodes, who this time gives an entertaining illustrated sketch of the famous fabulist La Fontaine. "Some Old Letters" are continued, and besides their own interest are remarkable as being accompanied by a hitherto unpublished portrait of by Walter Scott, by the artist Newton, once well known in America and England. Dr. Robinson says some bright things here about Dr. Leonard Bacon and his book under the title of "New England and her Church." Among the contributions is another E. B. D. sketch, "The Poetess of Clapham," and the poetry is supplied by Samuel W. Duffield, J. G. Saxe, H. E. Warner, C. F. Bates, G. P. Lathrop, and Joaquin Miller. The most noticeable features in the editorial departments are Dr. Holland's papers on "Criticism and Preaching;" a summing up of the "Sex in Education" controversy, and a "new departure" in the "Retrings" department, which is much longer and more varied than ever before.

ST. NICHOLAS.

One of the greatest pleasures which St. Nicholas brings to its readers, is certainly the monthly chapters of Miss Alcott's story. This time we catch a delightful glimpse of the "Eight Cousins" at home and in the very midst of the confusion and riot produced by the return of their sailor uncle. Just as interesting, also, is the sight of Rose in her fancy costume, and the peep with her into that curious room never before explored, where she makes a great discovery. But Rose is not the only character in the March number who meets with a remarkably surprise, for Mr. Trowbridge's serial the Young Surveyor is "as completely astonished by finding his stolen horse when and where he does, as the reader was an ingenious horse thief, the fellow who captured "Snowfoot" was he! It is a proof of his cunning, that Jack, after all his efforts to find the missing animal, and after his search has been at last so strangely rewarded, is not yet "out of the woods," and seems to be threatened with another unexpected adventure. Almost all boys and girls like narratives of wars and battles, and they will find a story of this sort in the poem called "The War of the Nuts and Mice," which is very whit as thrilling in its way as the deeds of any favorite hero from Richard Cœur-de-Lion to Jack the Giant Killer. The illustrations to this poem are admirable; one of them, a true "battle-piece," representing a tournament both exciting and novel. As for the rest of the number, we have several excellent stories by Frank R. Stockton, Analie La Forge and others sketches of travel and science with illustrations; an article by W. H. Rideing on the Naval Academy at Annapolis, a French story, two delightful poems by Lucy Larcom and Mary E. Bradley, and—besides other good things—the irrepressible Jack-in-the-Pulpit, whose fun and jokes are always full of wisdom.

PENN MONTHLY.

The *Penn Monthly*, published in Philadelphia, is as usual filled with well digested, solid articles, on topics of the day. In "The North" all prominent questions find fair and straightforward treatment. There is a second paper on "National Education," in which every phase of the problem is considered. "The Hygiene of the Eye, considered with Reference to the Children of Our Public Schools," should be read and pondered by every parent and educator. Mr. John Dyer has a thoughtful article on "Charles Kingsley, Parson, Poet and Politician." E. D. Cope treats of "Biological Research in the United States," "The Report of the Constitution Commission" of Pennsylvania, is overhauled somewhat roughly. These, with articles on "Epochs of History," and the "Greville Memoirs," with the usual copious book reviews, make up the number.

HARPERS' WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS.

In January, 1857, was commenced the publication of *Harper's Weekly*, which combines the attractive features of an illustrated newspaper with the popular qualities of a miscellany of amusement. Stories and descriptions of notable events, distinguished men, famous places and scenes, and the numerous objects of interest which from day to day are spoken of in conversation and in the newspaper press, are made the medium of copious illustrations, which speak to the mind, directly through the eyes. At a later period were added those humorous and satirical sketches by Nast and others now so well known, most of them being pungent and enjoyable. *Harpers' Weekly* is under the editorship of George William Curtis, and the efficient general management of Mr. S. S. Conant.

Harper's Bazar, the second of the series of "Harper" weekly periodicals, was commenced in 1867. This is devoted to those matters of dress, personal adornment, "fashions," matters of taste, domestic conveniences and elegancies, household management, the care of children, and the various accomplishments of embroidery, knitting, "tatting," and other needle-work about which ladies like to have the latest information. It is accompanied by handy patterns, in diagram, designs, sketches, and other illustrations, on a multitude of subjects, and contains also a large variety of miscellaneous reading on interesting topics. The *Bazar* is under the very capable editorship of Miss Mary L. Booth, who does her work admirably well.

The bound volumes of these periodicals for a single year make almost a library for the household, and what with the history, the travels, the biography, the science, the art, the novels, novelettes, sketches, poetry, fashions, events, prose and almost everything else, together with the abundant illustrations, which are fine specimens of drawing and of the wood engraver's art—they are treasures of interest almost inexhaustible.

PERSONAL.

M. de Brazza, who has served as Lieutenant in the French navy, is about to undertake a voyage into Central Africa, in continuation of the explorations of the late Dr. Livingstone.

Catacazy, who was at one time the Russian Ambassador at Washington, is now in Mexico, engaged in some business or another that, it is said, will soon make him a millionaire.

Sarah Jones, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, recently received an offer of marriage and said "no," supposing her lover would press his suit. He didn't, however, but coolly walked off home, and the next day a letter came to him from the matron saying that since he was "so very determined" she would marry him. Quick wit, wasn't it?

Feminine precocity. Rebenia Gratz, a girl of very modest appearance, about sixteen years old and of a good family, was brought up in the Boston Municipal Court, the other day, charged with raising a certificate of stock in the Michigan Central Railroad from one share to sixty, the original value being $68 and the preceded value $4,080, and obtaining $2,000 on it.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Egyptian International Appellate Court will consist of Mr. Scott, as the representative of England; Herr Lapenna, of Austria; Signor Giacome, of Italy; Herr Scasqua, of Germany; M. Cumassey, of Russia; Baron Ausgeld, of Sweden; M. Devos, of Belgium, and Dr. Baringer, of the United States. The French member will not be appointed till the convention has been ratified by the Assembly.

What is meant by Specie Payments," by Richard B. Kimball, and there are several short poems. The departments of "Drift Wood," the "Scientific Miscellany," "Out of Literature," and the "Nebulæ" are full of matter that is either entertaining or instructive.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes this as a true story: "Mr. L. Barr, an employee of one of the rolling mills, is said to be one of the most powerful men west of the Alleghenies. He often picks up a couple of rails, weighing 1,120 pounds, for small wagers, and can handle a 500-pound rail easier than most men can handle a four-sized stick of wood. He is credited with having lifted 1,475 pounds not long since. This modern Samson wears his hair short, is six feet in height, and magnificently proportioned."

A German named Thachtman, residing at St. Louis, is the victim of a singular form of insanity. The playing of music excites him to frenzy, and at certain times he expresses a desire to murder the performing musician. Another phase of his insanity is his constant belief that he is upon the verge of delirium. Thachtman was formerly employed as an attendant on the California philanthropist, Mr. James Lick, a part of his duties being to rub the invalid with bare hands, and to a loss of vital forces during the process the misfortune is attributed.

Quite a Little Grab.

Augustine Heard, a resident of Louisville, claiming to be a British subject, has come into a nice little plum through an award of the British and American mixed commission, amounting to $197,000. He claimed, originally, $2,000,000 for cotton burned by Federal troops during the war of the rebellion, but was granted the sum named above. The testimony in Augustine H.'s case covered 6,000 printed pages, so labor will be seen that he had quite a struggle to get his reward. The history of the case is about thus: During the war McDonald was a resident of Cincinnati. Obtaining leave to go through the lines into the South, he got possessin of a lot of cotton, which he was careful to place under the protection of the British flag. General Osborne came along and ordered the cotton to be burned, despite the protestations of McDonald, who claimed that he was a subject of Great Britain, and entitled to protection from any molestation whatever. On the 19th of December, 1863, McDonald filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court of Cincinnati, in which he struck out the affidavit of citizenship of that city. Among the assets there was a claim against General Osborne for burning seven or eight thousand bales of cotton, which was placed in the schedule as worthless. In March, 1869, McDonald received a discharge from his debts, and all his accounts, including his claim for the burned cotton, were sold by his assignee for the small sum of twenty dollars. When the award was made last summer, it was claimed by McDonald's creditors that there was an informality in the sale of his accounts, and they determined to have the same, it seems, set aside. A friend of McDonald's, fortunately, had purchased his accounts and assigned them back to him, and he has thus received the money with the interest on it.

"Sweet bells jangled out of tune." The following incongruous chimes were included in the programme rung on the Trinity church bells in New York, in honor of Washington's birthday, yesterday: Sow the Conquering Hero Comes. Anywhere with Jesus. We are Pilgrims. Yankee Doodle.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000

INCORPORATED 1868.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY CLOUD, President. WM. KEA, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
Wm. Rea, Hiram Stowell,
Edward Gregg, Thos. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, R. H. Hartley,
G. W. Hallman,
J. K. Moorhead,
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Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Railroad Securities.

Banks open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

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CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
B. W. MACKEY.....Vice President
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CENTRAL BANK.

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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Julius Adler, Abram Hayes,
James Veech, Alfred H. Hice,
J. H. Waller, James Wilson.

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SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1868.

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WM. LITTLE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

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Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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For Queenstown and Liverpool.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.

Louis Moers, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Wall, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, 105, 107 and 109 Federal street, Allegheny city.

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White Star U. S. Mail Line

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Between New York and Liverpool

Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers at and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
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Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.

Saloon, $80. Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32. Drafts in sums to suit.

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H. L. GREGG & CO.,

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Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 22, 1875.

To-day being a legal holiday we have no reports from the money or stock markets.

From the *Shipping List* we take the following report of the general condition of trade circles:

The chief interest in business circle centers on gold, the price of which is gradually working its way upward through a combination of circumstances,—prominent among which may be mentioned the late heavy drafts from London and New York for Germany and France, to the former for the substitution of a gold for a silver currency, and to the latter on account of a new loan just put out; the continued return from Europe of United States bonds to realize the high prices here resulting from heavy investments of capital for which there has for many months been a lack of profitable employment; the greatly reduced amount of gold in the banks and the National Treasury, together with the increased revenue resulting from the dull state of trade; and, finally, the great falling off in the exports of the leading staples of the country. This combination of circumstances has given the gold speculators a leverage to work on, which they have made good use of. Cash gold has been kept so scarce that merchants have either been forced to pay a high premium for the amounts needed for customs, or to borrow at a high loaning rate. In both ways the merchants have been made to suffer, and under the circumstances high rates rich harvest of profits. The demoralized condition of foreign exchange has also operated greatly to the disadvantage of merchants doing foreign trade. Rumors have been current for some time past that certain German bankers were connected with the gold clique, and that while buying gold they have been at the same time selling exchange, the effect of which naturally weaken the latter on attempts to corner gold, such as have been witnessed during the week, and which have been necessarily of a temporary character. Railroad bonds, amounting to some four hundred millions of dollars, have within three years suspended the payment of interest. The investments had been in Government bonds, nearly twenty millions of dollars are now going annually into the hands of foreign holders of these Federal securities, would be kept at home, where the money could be used in trade. Our capitalists will sooner or later learn, what foreign capitalists have long since learned, that a low rate of interest from a perfectly safe investment, is better than a high rate from a hazardous one. The natural temperament has served to promote some branches of trade a little, though the general mass have suffered severely from the operations of the gold market and the suspense attending the financial situation. The latter is having a decidedly restraining influence. It is always bad policy to disturb the revenue laws when they can be avoided, and with it in a country to make any change it should be done in such a way as to make no radical alteration in the course of business. Intervening at this duty on tea and coffee would yield all of the desired revenue for the year, and at the same time would not interfere with the existing conditions of general trade, but we fear it is too much to hope that Congress will adopt this plain and business like course.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, February 22, 1875.

There was little done in business circles today, as the banks, the Chamber of Commerce in this city, and the Commercial Exchanges of other cities, were closed in observance of the legal holiday. A little was done in a jobbing way, in produce and grain circles, and also in the grocery trade; but the transactions were not of sufficient importance to establish market quotations, or to be considered worthy of more than a passing notice in this connection.

The Chamber of Commerce was not in session this morning, for the want of a quorum, and the amount of commercial news to be noted today. In connection with the subject of the Chamber of Commerce we desire to impress upon business men the importance both to themselves and to the business community, of a prompt and regular attendance at the sessions of that organization. At the last session of the Chamber, a member desired to purchase a considered property, but the owners of the samples happened to be absent; and the consequence was that the transaction was not made on 'Change. There are many other reasons why there should be prompt attendance of all classes of trade. While the Chamber of Commerce has had a most successful inception, it has not yet been in existence long enough to secure to it all the benefits which it will undoubtedly accompany its existence in the future. No way can be found to hasten the full enjoyment of the benefits of this organization, however, than a full and regular attendance of all the business men of the city. We hope that all classes of business—every wholesale and manufacturing firm in the two cities—will make it a point to be represented in the Chamber between the hours of ten and twelve.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	1,258	Apples, bbls.....	493
Corn, bbls.....	88	Dried fruit, lbs.....	2,000
Barley, sks.....	850	Oats, sks.....	1,756
Butter, packages..	31	Potatoes, bbls.....	200
Potatoes, bush.....	2,500	Hay, bales.....	380

We could extended quotations for this issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, February 22, 1875.

There was no business transacted in the petroleum markets yesterday, in either crude or refined. A few of the wholesale houses were quite busy, however, in getting packed in bond the oil regions and at the East, there was not enough trade to establish a market.

The foreign exports of petroleum from seaboard ports are as follows:

	1875.	1874.
From New York.....gallons	31,852,649	17,052,175
From other ports.....	3,837,500	5,392,850
Total.....	35,690,149	22,445,025
Same time 1873.....	29,316,178	19,059,272

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

THURSDAY, February 25, 1875.—*Courier* says: The market was very quiet during the day, owing to the uncertainty of the status of the new bond sale. Sales were 1,000 bbls crude at 8½ cents, and sold down to 8½, when it finally reacted and closed at 9¼@9⅝ cents.

500 bbls. upper creek, spot..... 1 75
200 bbls. upper creek, 1876..... 1 75
200 bbls. upper creek, 1876..... 1 75
200 bbls. upper creek, 1876

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 22, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.05	29	78	S.	Light.	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.04	51	59	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.01	50	51	S.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.07 Highest thermom.. 35
Mean thermom..... 45 Lowest thermom.. 29
Rainfall..... .01

Twelfth Ward Relief Society.

The ladies of the Twelfth ward, of all religious denominations, are requested to meet at Trinity M. E. Church Twenty-fifth street, Rev. W. P. Turner pastor, at three o'clock this, Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a Relief Society. There should be a full attendance.

More Horse Stealing.

Horse thieves are around again. The stable of Adam Wagner, a dairyman, residing in the Eighteenth ward, was entered by a thief Sunday night, who stole a valuable horse, a set of harness and a bridle. The animal is a gray, fifteen hands high. The detectives have been notified.

Library Hall.

Attention is directed to the announcement elsewhere made of a grand concert to be given at Library Hall on Friday evening next, for the joint benefit of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless. A number of our best singers have volunteered for the occasion, and a very fine programme has been arranged.

Washington's Birthday.

The only demonstration yesterday, in honor of the memory of George Washington, was a parade by the Duquesne Grays. The battalion was commanded by Captain W. J. Aull, and made a very fine display. The parade was witnessed by several thousand citizens, who thronged the muddy, slushy sidewalks all along the route traversed by the military.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

The deaths in Allegheny last week numbered 27, as follows: Pneumonia, 4; still born, 2; typhoid fever, 2; spasms, 2; and of the following 1 each: Peritonitis, dysentery, old age, general debility, phthisis, unknown, scarlet fever, dropsy, hydrocephalus, tmnition, perinitis, puerperal mentritis, anæmia, synocope and Bright's disease. White, 26; colored, 1. Male, 15; female, 12.

The City Treasury.

City Treasurer Magee, in answer to the inquiry of Mayor McCarthy, says that the cash in the City Treasury on the 31st of January, 1875, amounted to $195,289 67. Of the said amount there was credited on the books of the office to the municipal sinking fund the sum of $102,577 53, the balance, $32,712 14 being credited to the city of Pittsburgh for the payment of warrants for general purposes. The entire sum was deposited to the credit of the city as follows:

Freehold Bank	$ 7,289 67
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	92,000 00
Duquesne Bank	96,000 00

A Malicious Little Man.

A dwarf named Sam. Waldy got full of whisky yesterday, and, just for fun, demolished a window in Frod. Seitz's drug store on Penn avenue, with a cane. Mr. Seitz appeared before Alderman Koenig and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the little man on a charge of malicious mischief. Waldy was sent to jail to await trial in the Criminal Court. On his way to prison, and upon arriving at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, Waldy again lifted his cane for use, this time damaging the window of another drug store (Jos. Abels) to the extent of thirty-five dollars. Another prosecution will probably be made against this malicious little annihilator of drug store windows.

John D. Stuart.

At a meeting of the printers of this city, held yesterday afternoon at the *Chronicle* office, the following action was taken concerning the death of their late fellow-workman, John D. Stuart:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from us our trusted, honored and revered brother, John D. Stuart, in the prime of life, and the whole ght of his usefulness therefore,

Resolved, That in bowing to the inscrutible decrees of Providence, in this sad bereavement, we only imitate the spirit of Christian resignation which has ever actuated and enobled our departed brother.

Resolved, That in the death of John D. Stuart, this community has lost a worthy exemplary member, society, a good citizen, and the family of the deceased a kind and affectionate head.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved wife of the departed our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in all the Pittsburgh papers, and that a certified copy thereof be transmitted to his family.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

It Passes Common Council Without Amendment, and will be Vetoed by the Mayor.

The Common Council yesterday passed the appropriation ordinance, concurring in the bill as adopted in the Select branch. As has already been intimated, Mayor McCarthy will veto the bill, for the reason that it does not, in his opinion, come squarely up to the requirement of the law, in that it fails to appropriate a sufficient sum to meet the interest upon the water bonds. The points of difference between the Mayor and the Finance Committee have already been stated with sufficient clearness, and need not be repeated. What the Mayor aims to prevent is the pernicious system of carrying over "deficiencies" from year to year, and taking the funds belonging to one appropriation to make up for what is lacking in another. The law expressly forbids the use of the proceeds of the water bonds, for any other purpose whatever, and yet hundreds of thousands of dollars of this fund have been thus illegally used. We do not charge that the city has been the loser, as the money has been mostly refunded, and will all be restored to the proper fund; but whatever excuse may have been offered for these illegal transfers in the past, they ought to cease forever hereafter. The law is explicit, and let every appropriation be kept inviolate. The practice of estimating as "money in the treasury" that which is still in the pockets of the people in the shape of "uncollected taxes," is by no means safe or desirable. A reasonable amount of this can always be collected; but, as there is about the same percentage of the levy outstanding at the close of each year, the better plan would be to levy enough to meet current expenses, after deducting cash on hand, from the appropriation, in the appropriation, at the close of the year, the law provides that it shall go into the sinking fund to reduce the debt, thus guarding against being extravagated or squandered. The Mayor's position is, that the Councils should appropriate enough to meet all expenditures, as the law requires, and also to make good whatever deficiencies now exist. Then, and not till then, will the evil of carrying over large deficiencies be prevented, and the city be enabled to start out upon on a square, legal basis. He expects that the Councils will pass the ordinance over his veto, on the ground of necessity; but he wishes to place himself right on the record now, as he intends to carry out this policy consistently while he remains in office. He desired the Finance Committee to recommend such change in the ordinance as would have met his objections, so as to have rendered a veto unnecessary; but he failed, as the committee think the objections purely technical. It is presumed the Mayor will prepare his "reasons" forthwith, as the ordinance must be adopted by Saturday, the law requiring the appropriation to be made "in the month of February." Three-fifths of all the members elected to each body are necessary to pass a measure over the veto, and from the votes already taken it is believed no difficulty will be encountered in this case. The greatest danger is from absenteism, as many members fail to appreciate the importance of being present. There will be a special meeting of both Councils, on Saturday, and every member should be on hand, as one absentee may be the cause of throwing the financial affairs of the city into almost inextricable confusion.

THE wise fashionable virgin of the period spendeth her Lent in overhauling her rumpled finery and repairing and renovating the same for the festivities of Easter!

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

An Interesting Report—Success of the Congregate System—Improved Financial Condition—Sanitary and Moral Influences, Etc., Etc.

The report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary to the State Board of Public Charities, has been printed, and a copy is before us. Following are the leading features of the report:

POPULATION.

The convict population of the Penitentiary, December 31, 1874, was..... 463
We began the year with..... 443
We received during the year..... 218
Leaving..... 661
We discharged during the year..... 198
Leaving..... 463
The average population of the year has been..... 426½
The prisoners may be classified as follows:
Employed in contract shops..... 228
Employed in cigar shops..... 45
Reserved for shop room, not yet taken..... 50
Employed at miscellaneous work, (baking, cooking, sweeping, making gas, &c., &c.). 60
Unavailable—consumers and not producers. 69
463

EARNINGS.

The earnings in associated labors have been in

Shoe shops	$12,911 11
Broom shop	1,401 49
Marble shop	983 37
Sundry labor account	2,025 21
	$17,301 21
Overwork of prisoners	1,108 72
Carried forward	$18,409 93
The earnings on prison account have been, in	
Cigar department	$6,376 62
Shoe department	447 59
Weaving department	387 14
	7,211 35
The whole earnings have been	$25,621 58
The amount collected from the counties for the support of prisoners in 1873 was	$14,679 37
The amount to be collected for same purpose in 1874 is	19,302 20
Showing a decrease of	$25,377 17

Or an advance that far toward being self-supporting, and an amount more than equal to the cost of the new work shops earned during the fractional part of one year.

THE CONGREGATE SYSTEM.

The Board say: The result of the labor interests of the Western Penitentiary, as will be seen by the foregoing statements, for this year, have demonstrated to the Board of Inspectors the advantages of the congregate over the separate systems of utilizing prison work.

We do not propose at this time to traverse the long and tedious path which had to be traveled, or to recount the difficulties which had to be overcome in the abandonment of a once cherished system of prison management and the successful inauguration of another, entirely and directly in opposition to all former prejudices and partialities. The change, however, after many years of conflict, has at length been accomplished; and we think, with the guards that have been carefully thrown around the new arrangement, that both the prison and the prisoner have been benefited thereby.

The old and unprofitable hand machinery, which has been in use in the prison nearly half a century, has been thrown aside as useless. Hand looms for the weaving of cotton fabrics, and shoemakers' benches and lap stones have given place to the most modern and perfectly adapted machinery, and fabrics are turned out which give good satisfaction to the producer and consumer, and which will compare favorably with any similar products found elsewhere.

ADVANTAGES TO THE PRISONERS.

The Board then speak of the numerous advantages to the State resulting from this system, and continue:

But to the prisoner the advantages of this change are still more apparent. When taken from his solitary cell, his strength is debilitated, his appetite fastidious, his face pale, the color from his cheeks is gone and his eye has assumed the incipient appearance of insanity; his incarcerated life has been one of hopeless misanthropy, and oftentimes his physical strength has become prostrated, and his mental activity benumbed by the indulgence of vice and sensuality which a solitary life tends specially to promote.

Now look at these same men at their places in the work shops. Their manhood and self respect have returned, their countenances show an intelligent interest in their work, a healthy appetite has returned, the bloom on the cheek has resumed its place, and if one did not *know* that he was in prison, he would not distinguish these from any similar workmen outside.

Yet best and most of all is the wholesome discipline which *labor* always brings in its train. There is nothing more conducive of good order as to make an imprisoned man *tired;* his sleep is sweet at night, and he has no time for mischief during the day.

WORDS OF APPROVAL AND SYMPATHY.

The Board introduce into their report several letters on the subject of prison reform, from intelligent and influential gentlemen, expressing their hearty approval of the progress made in the management of the institution during the past decade.

Dr. Jonas R. McClelland, ex-Inspector, closes his letter in these words:

"To you (President Nevin), your brethren of the Board, and your household officials, the people of the Commonwealth, especially the unfortunates in your keeping, cannot but feel grateful for the thoughtful suggestions which have gone from your council board to our legislative halls, to return to you laden with richest fruits."

George R. White, Esq., a veteran reformer in prison discipline, writes:

"I had no conception that you had effected such great changes and erected such commodious work shops, and made such noble permanent improvements within the last few years. The one thing which struck me with peculiar force was the bright and cheerful countenances of the prisoners in the workshops—a happy and contented look was noticed on every face, indicating a perfect willingness to perform their daily task. When I was an Inspector of the Western Penitentiary the prisoners were sullen, reckless and indifferent to my attentions, a look of dogged sullenness characterized them and a great reluctance to work was manifested. Now they are serious and seek to secure a pardon and leave as soon as possible. How could it be otherwise when men were confined in a well-ventilated cell, exposed to the cold and foul air doors and having no sun-light save that which radiated through one small pane of glass? How could prisoners work to profit and be happy and contented under such circumstances? * * * * I congratulate you on your success, and address you these few lines by way of encouragement, and trust that the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary will go on and carry out their plans of improvement, and demonstrate to every intelligent mind that the congregate system of penal labor is better in every way than solitary confinement."

Dr. George Woods, L.L. D., Chancellor of the Western University, also expresses his gratification at the progress made. We quote an extract from his letter:

"Some years ago I had the pleasure of being present at the first important step in your upward movement, the dedication of your beautiful chapel. Then I noticed the general and usual appearance of the prisoners confined as those had been. Their countenances were sad, hard and desperate. I remember well the sense of involuntary shudder I experienced at the thought of being surrounded by so many and such men, brought together for the first Central Penitentiary, and is full of encouragement for those who have struggled for the change from the old to the new and better system of management.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Appropriation Ordinance Passed Finally in Common Branch—Also, Ordinance Regulating Printing—The Point Bridge Ordinance—Special Meeting Called for Saturday—A Seat Contested in Select Council—The Branch Adjourns Without Transacting Business.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, but in Select branch no business was transacted in Common branch much interest attached the action upon the appropriation ordinance.

SELECT BRANCH.

On the assembling of this branch Dr. Gross, President, suggested that being a holiday it would be in order to adjourn.

Mr. Epping moved that Councils adjourn.

Mr. Musgrave stated that his colleague, Mr. Jeremy, member elect, was present. He moved that the gentleman be sworn in.

Mr. MacConnell presented the certificate of the election of D. B. Bruce, Esq., to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hartley How ard, of the Twenty-second ward.

The gentlemen were called to the President's desk to receive the oath of office, when Mr. Liddell objected that the following qualified on the ground that he had failed to present himself in time, and that another member had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the gentleman's neglect.

Mr. Littell said he thought that no vacancy existed, and that the gentleman elected from the Seventh ward was for another term.

Mr. Hunter moved that the gentleman be qualified. The contest for the seat could be decided upon at a future time.

The motion was adopted, and after the oath of office had been administered, Select Council adjourned without transacting other business.

COMMON BRANCH.

Mr. Meyran raised the point that this being a legal holiday no business could be legally transacted.

The Chair said there was nothing in the laws to annul the business transacted on a legal holiday.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Petitions, etc., were presented and referred, as follows: For reduction of tuisness tax of J. S. Patterson. Finance Committee For Road Committee to examine Madison street; also, resolution for opening Davidson street; also, petition for an alley between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Street Committee. Petition for exoneration of Aug. Metzar from business tax; also, of Thomas Ward, Jr., Tuesday. Petition for relief from excessive taxation. Committee on Appeals. Petition for locating and opening Bedford street, Thirty-second ward. Survey and Street Committees.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. West, from the Street Committee, presented the report of the City Engineer for 1874. Received and filed, and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, with the Controller's report.

Mr. Shaltenbrand—Mr. President, inasmuch as this is Washington's birthday, and the other branch has adjourned, I move we adjourn.

The motion was voted down.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

Mr. Thompson moved to suspend the regular order of business, to take up the appropriation ordinance, passed in Select branch at its last meeting. Carried.

Mr. Fulton moved that the rules be suspended, and that the ordinance be considered on its third reading and final passage. Carried.

The ordinance was read by the Clerk.

Mr. West moved to consider the ordinance section by section. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Robinson, of the Thirty-sixth ward, said he was opposed to the passage of the ordinance in its present shape. It was unjust toward the South Side, because it imposed taxes for the payment of interest on the water works bonds, as well as other taxes, for which they received no benefit. No South Side member should vote for the ordinance.

Mr. Aull said the South Side members did not seem to have examined the law in regard to the levy carried at the last session, which, as a result of 1872, which brought them into the city, there was a provision that some of the districts of the South Side could be classed as rurals, as large rooms which will accommodately accommodate three hundred workmen. The rooms are now all occupied but one.

Mr. Bonebrake offered an amendment exempting the South Side from water works interest tax.

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order, as it was contrary to law.

The yeas and nays were then called on the final passage of the ordinance, resulting—yeas, 25; nays, 10. So the ordinance passed finally.

REGULAR BUSINESS

was resumed as follows:

Mr. Aull, Survey Committee—Ordinance locating Hazelwood avenue. Passed.

Mr. Hunter, Printing Committee for the last month, awarding a contract for printing certain blanks to Stevenson & Foster. Approved.

Mr. Fox laid up the printing ordinance, regulating the awarding of contracts, as amended and passed in Select Council. Passed.

An ordinance authorizing the Point Bridge Company to erect and maintain an iron bridge over the Monongahela river, passed in Select Council, was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. Foley—Resolution requesting the Printing Committee to present an ordinance providing for the letting of all printing and advertising contracts for the current year. Referred.

The resignation of Mr. D. Robinson, member from the Thirty-sixth ward, was presented and accepted.

A resolution directing the Mayor to order a special election in the Thirty-sixth ward, to fill the vacancies made by Mr. Robinson's resignation was passed.

The Chair said there would be a special meeting of Common Council next Saturday at two P. M.

Adjourned.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Canvassing of the Allegheny Returns Completed.

Judges Sterrett and Ewing yesterday completed their labors of canvassing the returns of the late election in the two cities. Below we publish the remaining wards of Allegheny city, the names marked * being those chosen to the offices epresented:

Select Council.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	Tl.
6—John A. Cochran*	181	117	11	309
Peter Fahrley	112	93	9	214
7—Valentine Gast	127	41	16	184
Wm Eberhart*	73	109	74	253
T. G. A. Walther	20	170	38	231
John O'Neil		2		2
8—G. F. Wilhelm*	119	21	176	316
Henry Omeler, Sr	52	57	90	199
9—Chas. A. Weaver*	179			179
Geo. H. Hughes	143			143
10—C. B. Wette*	90			90
Samuel Watson	81	34		115
11—W. Wood*	113			113
W. F. Richardson	78			78

Common Council.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	Tl.
6—George A. Cochran*	174	108	114	396
L. P. Stone*	149	104	100	353
John Parkhill	109	117	72	298
John Gensler	125	101	91	317
Henry Gerber*	123	103	98	324
T. D. Casey	100	90	87	277
7—F. J. Fleck	67	32	16	115
C. R. Biber*	97	200	105	402
A. Stork	50	83	47	180
Frank Heuf*	162	273	90	525
C. Klickert	79	69	28	176
A. Schmidt*	170	263	59	492
Emil Walker	55	67	12	134
9—John Hughes*	201			201
P. Wahl*	174			174
John Ritmer	111			111
W. R. Reese	151			151
6—W. Snaman	88			88
W. Peters	8			8
J. O. S. Golden*	9			9
Abel Bodin	7			7
11—John Selig*	14			14
Thos. B. Kerr*	11			11
Conrad Deitrick	10			10

School Directors.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	Tl.
6—John H. Trimble*	156	115	121	401
R. H. Knox*	169	113	120	402
Geo. McCracken	128	97	73	298
Alex. Campbell	117	92	89	298
7—Fred. Hanny*	207	226	22	455
Fred. Lorey*	173	270	121	564
A. Meckleburg	50	111	3	164
8—Chas. Wanter*	129	21		150
J. C. Fleeber*	153	26		179
Martin Schaffner	47	61		9
Isaac Augney	40	52		92
Mary H. Vetter		1		1
9—Richard Powers*, 3 years	164			164
John Cowan*, 2 years	192			192
Edwin Goodner, 2 years	151			151
John Gault*, 2 years	199			199
P. Sanford*, 1 years	172			172
John Croft, 3 years	155			155
August Bunch, 3 years	142			142
10—Nich. Unkel	85			85
John Marrison*	86			86
11—W. H. Sack*	105			105

Aldermen.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	Tl.
6—S. J. Grist*	193	129	91	413
J. B. Riley	42	12	6	60
George Kobler	40	57	29	126
J. M. Hart	2		1	3
George Exler	4	7	10	24
7—George Roesh*	131	159	45	356
F. Forrester	70	58	24	152
A. Arent	25	149	29	192
8—George Moehl*	146	19		165
H. G. Oelmeier	19	1		20
9—C. J. Harrington*	178			178
T. Ray	141			141
10—John Chess*	82			82
Morgan Z. Evans*	90			90
11—W. G. Stubbs*	87			87
J. L. Smith*	104			104

Assessors.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	Tl.
6—H. B. Gibson*	177	127	109	413
Casper Hann	115	74	53	242
7—Joseph Lofink*	203	311	115	629
8—Wm. Oakley*	133	22		155
J. Sutton	58	44		92
9—F. Wadlow	80			80
J. H. Clarke	106			106
11—Robert Wilson	88			88
Phillip Newhart*	102			102

Poor Directors.

Wards.	Districts. 1.	2.	3.	Tl.
6—Wm. F. Trimble*	166	106	107	377
John Hays	122	97	93	312
Jas. B. Ross		2		2
7—Martin Ley*	117	129		246
D. F. Jackson	71	48		119
Jacob Reed	43	49		92
9—R. Riggs*	211			211
Jno. Richard	105			105

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The first appearance of the Majiltons at the Opera House last evening was greeted by a full house, which received with much applause the very enjoyable performance. The spectacle of "Ding Dong" is something of a rather novel character in the dramatic line, and its grotesque features are in keeping with the reputation of the Majiltons for eccentric performances. Its representation last evening dragged a little at one or two points, but it was nevertheless highly relished by all who saw it. Its fault was that it did not give enough of the performances which have become associated with the Majiltons all over the country. The wonderful agility in the dancing of these performers, the lightning-like quickness of Miss Marie Majilton's steps, the unequaled grotesqueness of Charles, and the litheness of both the brothers, is the main attraction, heightened by some of the excentric characteristics of the piece, and in some cases detracted from by an effort to introduce into it the Vokes' specialties, which are entirely distinct from those of the Majiltons. Miss Annie Kemp Bowler, a pleasing contralto, added considerably to the pleasure of the audience by several songs, which were enthusiastically *encored*.

The entertainment was opened with the farce of "Lend Me Five Shillings," performed by the Opera House company. In this piece Mr. Owen, who is rapidly growing in favor, as his merits deserve, sustained the leading *role* very creditably.

"Ding Dong" will be repeated this evening, and will undoubtedly attract a large house. "The Demon Head" performance by Mr. Charles Majilton is alone worth the price of admission, and the novelties contained in the rest of the piece cannot fail to be popular.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

"Life on the Border," a drama in five acts, and as full of the most startling incidents as the veriest stickler for sensationism could desire, was presented at this theater, last evening, by "Buffalo Bill" and his company, which comprises a number of border men, including Kit Carson, Jr. The audience was a large one, the gallery, especially, being crowded. Of the play itself it is only necessary to say it suited the company and the audience. Some of the scenes, notably the fight with a bear in the fourth act were strikingly realistic, and worked up thoroughly. The piece ran smoothly, the company boing well drilled in their parts, and was greeted with demonstrations of approval sometimes approaching wildness. Mr. Cody has improved greatly since his last visit, except as to the matter of firing his revolver or carbine; in that he was always perfect. Misses Stanton, Marshall and White, and, in fact, all the company did full justice to their parts. Our old friend "Johnny" Burke, too, was allotted a *role*, and right well did he acquit himself. He has gained much in avoirdupois during his absence, and would not do discredit to the aldermanic ermine.

Taking it altogether, "Life on the Border" is a play which will hurt no one to see, and it will probably be liberally attended. It will be repeated to-night, to-morrow afternoon and to-morrow evening, when the engagement of the Buffalo Bill party will close.

Soldene Opera Bouffe.

The sale of seats for Wednesday and Thursday night at Library Hall, when Miss Emily Soldene and her company will appear in English versions of Offenbach's operas, "Genevieve de Brabant" and "Madame L'Archiduc," began yesterday at Hale's, 163 Smithfield street. It is within bounds to predict full houses on both occasions. A London paper, speaking of Miss Soldene as *Drogan*, in "Genevieve," says:

"Miss Soldene possesses a voice of sweet, flexible quality, and very extensive compass, and her vocal execution is always smooth and finished. Her best effort, which is certainly the sweetest and most graceful piece in the opera, she sang charmingly, and, indeed, throughout the whole work she performed with a spirit and earnestness which cannot be too highly praised."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Last night introduced to the public of old and new favorites to the audience at Trimble's Varieties, and, it is safe to say, no one who was present had cause to complain as to the amount, quality or variety of the entertainment offered. The applause was almost continuous from the first act, the performers being kept busy responding to the numerous redemands. Trimble's is a good place to go to pass a pleasant and lively evening.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAN happy by far is the man with catarrh,
I has the one who is perfectly well;
He is cage of those Roare saved by the nose
From many a horrid smell.

BOTH branches of Councils will meet in special session on Saturday next.

FOUR hams were stolen from the smokehouse of Jacob Fort, on Butchers' run, Saturday night.

THE Board of Revision yesterday acted upon a number of appeals from the Eleventh ward.

THE newly elected Aldermen await, anxiously, their commissions from the Department of State.

THERE is not quite as much unnecessary glass in the upper ends of the thermometers as there has been of late.

A WEALTHY lady of this city said, the other day, "No new dresses for me this winter; there are too many poor to be fed!"

THOUSANDS of people visited the Court House yesterday, anxious to look at the scaffold upon which Ortwein is to be suspended to-day.

NOW that the extreme cold weather is over, hundreds of simple and perfectly feasible methods of preventing pipes from freezing are offered on all sides.

THE printers of the city will meet at the Commercial office this afternoon at two o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late fellow craftsman John D. Stuart.

THERE was a pretty general clearing of pavements yesterday. The Street Commissioners should be at work, but they looked on the matter of moving the dirt from the thoroughfares.

THE parents of the little girl found in the streets last week, by Wm. Phillips, of Allegheny, are named McGuire, and reside on Marion street, this city. The child has been restored to them.

A PARTY of well known citizens, including City Treasurer Magee, Councilman Aiken and Fire Commissioner Pitcairn, leave to-day on a trip to Baltimore and Washington City.

A YOUNG girl in the upper part of the city last week wanted to get married. Her mother said, No! The maiden then petitioned to be allowed to go to the theater. She said she wanted to have *some* fun.

THE Academy of teachers met on Saturday last, and after admitting a number of new members listened to an interesting lecture from Deputy State Superintendent Curry on "The Earth as a Model School."

JOHN J. MURPHY, Catholic bookseller, 140 Grant street, opposite the Cathedral, sends us the fifteenth edition of a book by the Archbishop of Winchester, entitled "The Vatican Decrees, in Their Bearing on Civil Allegiance."

A temperance convention will be held to-day at the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Church. There will be a session in the morning at ten o'clock, and in the evening the third anniversary of the Allison Hill Union will be held.

THE roof of Captain J. P. Smith's residence, near Sewickley Station, took fire from the chimney yesterday morning. The neighbors saved the building by cutting a hole in the roof and throwing water upon the burning rafters.

WE FEEL that we will only reflect the sentiments of 100,000 people in Pittsburgh when we say deliberately that a plumber is no better than he should be. He really belongs to the same species of bloated monopolists as the gas companies.

THE County Commissioners, in conjunction with the Controller, will in a short time proceed to the ceremony of counting the claimants of the reward for the arrest of Ortwein. As soon as the matter is determined the money will be paid.

FROZEN potatoes are generally past recovery, and it may not come amiss, at this season to publish the fact, for which an eminent chemist vouches, that placing them in cold water for six days previous to using will make them as good as new.

A REPRESENTATIVE from the rural districts walked up to the box office of the Opera House, last evening, and inquired very earnestly if the Majiltons had any plays there. Being answered in the affirmative, he went in and enjoyed himself.

A MAN on Wylie avenue having dusted his son's jacket because he played "hookey," asked him what he meant. "Did you feel?" "Father," replied the young hopeful, "I feel so-so." "Been reading the Beecher trial, eh?" said the paternal, as he gave him another dressing down.

AN unsophisticated lad entered a well-known Fifth avenue dry goods store yesterday, and, stepping to one of the counters, said to the clerk, "I want a spool of thread." "Coat's?" asked the obliging clerk. "No, for pants," replied the boy.

WALKER BELL, for many years connected with the book store of the Messrs. Nevin, on Fifth avenue, died on Sunday morning, of typhoid pneumonia, at his residence on Sedgwick street, Allegheny. The deceased was a native of Washington, Pa. The remains were taken to that place yesterday for interment.

THE moon went into the "ring" business last night with conspicuous disregard of "reform" prejudices. We must have a Congressional or, at the very least, a Legislative investigation, right away. Luna did herself credit by the way she carried the thing through, but such things can't be put up with those days of "reform."

AN Englishman has invented a plan for keeping water pipes from bursting in cold weather, which certainly reads very well. The philosophy of the pipe's bursting, as everybody knows, is that, as the water freezes, it expands, and as the pipe of course can't "give" it finally bursts; the Englishman, therefore, proposes to pass through the pipe a small India rubber tube of such size that the space inside it is a little more than equal to the increase in volume of the ice. This tube being kept full of air, when the water freezes it will displace the air and so get plenty of room to expand; then when the ice melts the tube will fill up with air again, and be all ready for another performance.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Seraphael.

This evening, at Library Hall, one of the marked events of the lecture season will occur, in the entertainment to be given by the beautiful Mrs. Scott-Siddons and her talented little *protege*, Seraphael. Elsewhere in our advertising columns will be found the programme, and it is safe to predict that every one who attends will enjoy themselves next to perfectly. Of Mrs. Scott-Siddons the Boston *Journal* says:

"An immense audience attended the readings of Mrs. Scott-Siddons on Wednesday evening. It were impossible to describe this most charming woman, with her classically beautiful face and graceful figure, her clear, sweet voice and perfect hands. Her charm lies in her faultless manner, which must be seen to be appreciated. Those who were present will not wonder at the great reputation she has achieved as a reader and actress. It was perfection, if this is to be found in human acting. Faultless in style and manner, she gave very life to every sentiment uttered."

Of Seraphael's efforts on the piano the Boston *Traveler* says:

"A bright and noble example that genius knows no age, no clime and no condition, was given yesterday afternoon at Mechanics' Hall, on the occasion of the debut of a youthful pianist of England, Seraphael." There was sympathy in the performance and a clear conception such as real artists only have. He excites not alone wonder but the respect which genius always commands."

Tickets with reserved seats can be had at H. Kleber & Bro's, 122 Wood street.

Stores Burglarized This Morning.

About two o'clock this morning two burglars entered the store of Fink & Abrams, corner of Liberty and Wood streets, and stole about fourteen dollars from the money drawer. Mr. Fink, who sleeps in the store, was awakened by the noise made by the burglars, and rushed out at the front door in time to see the villains retreating along Liberty street, toward the Union depot. He fired two shots from his revolver at them, when they ran into an alley and escaped. A candy store next door was also broken into, but nothing was stolen.

Stealing Pig Iron.

The metal cars of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad companies have been subjected, of late, to frequent depredations by thieves, while passing from the Outer Depot to Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill, Allegheny. Yesterday Chief of Police Gerwig, Allegheny, detailed officers Bowden and Laverty to arrest suspected parties. The officers brought in Mr. and Mrs. Fritz, of the Sixth ward, in whose house was found a quantity of the stolen metal. Other arrests will probably follow to-day.

PERSONS who have taken to using kerosene oil instead of gas, on account of the apparent dearness of the latter in comparison with the extreme cheapness of the former, would do well to examine their insurance policies. Some policies do not permit the use of oil, or any other burning fluid, and in these cases the insurance would be invalidated by substituting such light for gas.

HERE is an example that other ice companies might follow. A Virginia paper says: The ice dealers of Fredericksburg are now selling tickets for delivery at the door during the summer months of ice at one quarter, of a cent per pound. If our ice companies want the community to rise up and call them blessed let them go and do likewise.

MR. DAVID E. PARK, a prominent business man of this city, died yesterday at his residence, No. 191 Fayette street, Allegheny. The funeral will take place to morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

GEO. W. SPENCER, DENTIST, 254 PENN AVENUE.

Fine Gold Fillings a Specialty.

No cheap humbug work. First class operations only. Has had years of practical experience. Artificial teeth. Human eyes, nose and palates. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas, harmless and pleasant anæsthetic. Office hours from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.

No Wonder

the people have confidence, when the best physicians are prescribing DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP in all cases of Coughs, Colds, etc.

The Goddess of Fortune.

The gods help those who help themselves, and the Goddess of Fortune, who will preside over the drawing of the Public Library Building Lottery, to be drawn on the 27th inst., will certainly reward her patrons with golden favors. "Faint heart never won fair lady," and "nothing venture, nothing won," therefore those who wish to be favored by the goddess will be required to make good use of their time and purchase tickets immediately, as but three days will remain in which the lucky slips of paper can be bought. The drawing will positively take place on the 27th, and tickets are being rapidly sold. Safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for McCLARREN & McCLEAN'S Pulmonic Syrup and other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—River 9 feet 9 inches and rising. Packets all resumed their regular trips. Weather clear and mild; thawing rapidly.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Arrived—Mary Boyce and barges, Cairo. No departures. Weather cloudy and cool this morning; raining to-night.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—River falling; 7 feet 10 inches on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, February 22.—Up—City of Alton and Chas. Morgan. Down—Glencoe and John F. Tolle. Arrived—City of Helena. Weather warm and cloudy. River falling.

EVANSVILLE, February 22.—Weather clear and warm; mercury 30 to 58; river about stationary. Cairo and Louisville packets same. Port list: Up—Jas. Howard, Florence Lee, George Roberts, Cherokee, Idlewild, Nick Longworth and Kate Kinney. Down—Belle Haggard, Dove, Alice, Minnola, Bowling Green, J. Mills, Spottsville, Louisville and Silverthorne. Business quite lively. Two boats aground at the wharf. The Howard leaves to-night with 800 tons.

AND now it turns out that moral Boston—tell it not in Gath—is really a sink of iniquity. The *Globe* of that city has been making investigations, and discovers that it is the "Athens of America" in